other evening newspaper.

VOL. LVII.-NO. 83.

WHERE DID THE \$13,000 GO? OYSTERMEN SAY THEY WERE SKINNED COL MURPHY CALLS IT A STEAL.

Tim Shea Returns to the Charge Vehement-ly, and the biory Stands as He Told It if It Did Haise the Deuce-Boyle's Easy \$1,000-The Oystermen's Frank Minutes. The attempt to find out what became of the \$13,000 the oystermen raised to secure the exclusive possession of Pier 54. East River. from the Legislature and the Dock Department, went forward yesterday before a crowdad house in the office of the Commissioners of accounts. Col. Michael C. Murphy was the first witness. He had volunteered to tell all he knew about the passage of the oystermen's bill through the Legislature, and he had an epinion to give besides. He produced a copy of the bill he introduced in the Senate. It is section 521 of the Laws of 1889, and sats aside the slips on either side of Pier 54, and the pier. to the use of the eystermen, provided that the Dock Department shall give the necessary permit, revocable at its pleasure. This pro viso, he said, was added to the bill at the instance of Corporation Counsel Beekman. It was the custom to submit to the Corporation Counsel on duty in Albany all bills amending

The minutes showed that on Dec. 20. 1888, the project of gotting the pier exclusively was laid before the Law and Legislative Committee. On March 21 the minutes contain this entry:

The President made a few remarks relating to the water from, that there is a liability that his fraudhies is to be taken away, and the cyster barges compalled on seek another locality, and advising that the matter of said removal be agitated and see if the place which they now occupy could not be set aside: that he had such a conference with a certain Gentleman well pested in the matter, who informed him that he though the location could be obtained permanently by going to the Legislature and by using proper means and infinence, and have a bill passed favoring the permanent occupation of the present position occupied by the cyster barges, and that this must be done by and through the Wholesale Cyster Desiers' and Planters' Association. On motion of Mr. Foster a committee was appointed to confer with the aforesald gentleman and report as seen as possible. the Consolidation act.
"The bill was handed to me," Col. Murphy said, "by Mr. Boyle, and I referred it to Mr. Beekman. It was introduced in the Senate about April 1 last, and was referred to the Committee on Cities. It was read twice, and ordered to a third reading and to be printed." Who had charge of it in the House?" asked

"I know nothing of it after it passed the Senate. I didn't care anything about it, either. I presented it in the Senate merely to oblige man whom I considered a friend. He asked me to pass his bill, and I passed it."

Q.—Did you ever meet Mr. Boyle at Col. O'Byrne's office! A.—I never was in Col. O'Byrne's office. office! A .—I never was in Col. O'Byrne's office.
Q.—What did you know about Col. O'Byrne's conn. ion with the bill ! A .- I never knew Col. O'Byrne had tion with the bill until I saw in the paper any connection with the bill until I saw in the yesterday that the \$18,000 was put in his hands. There was a considerable stir among the

exstermen present when Col. Murphy raised his voice and said: "If the marchants who appearled the \$18,000 did it with the idea that the money was necessary to get their bill through Albany, they did the most foolish thing in the world. I look upon the abstraction of that money as a foul

erime. Not one penny of the money ever went into the Senate. I passed that bill, myself and I know what I'm talking about." sioner Holahan asked whether, after the bill had passed both Houses, Col. Murphy went to see Gov. Hill. Col. Murphy said he had been inside of the Governor's chamber but once in two years, and that was in obedience to the the Senators observed of calling upon the Gevernor to bid him good-by at the close of

the session.

"I did not ask the Governor to sign the bill."

"I did not ask the Governor to sign the bill."

"I did not ask the Governor to sign the bill."

"Then Mr. Shea was right when he called this thing bunco business?" continued Commissioner Holohan, smiling. "Tim Shea is a pretty bright man and generally knows what he is talking about. He has had worldly experience to a great degree. I guess he inows what he is talking about in regard to this bunco business."

punco business." response to an invitation to make any fur-statement that he desired. Col. Murphy

caid:

There cannot be any doubt, of course, that she money has been paid out by the cystermes. Now, continues, is also dairy of this estimation to trace that fell in although groun, the time it was there to the time it was aligned. You can find the records of just who handled it in the Assembly. I again relievate that the tai ing of the fill (OIO is a trand, a steal, and one of the most crue and feel erimes ever committed in this city. If I can be of any anabisance in tracing the course of the bill through Abeny I stand gready at any time to give you my best service.

Boyle reported:
That he waited on the Dock Commissioners and they assured him that shey would have a notice posted on the send of the Ferry street pler stating that the pier and water from from West Feith street to West Eleventh street had been set apart for the association and their excitative uses that they had no power to appoint a deputy dock master, but a deputy dock master, but a deputy dock master, but a deputy and person can act, and if parties do not move when requested to do so by said deputy he could cail on the Bock Master for him to act; that the association could appoint such person as they saw at to, and the Harbor Master would sustain him, so appointed. Jacob I. Housman, a member of pretty neary every committee that the cystermen appointed to raise and handle the \$13,000, was
the next witness. It was in his name that the
sat lease of the pier at \$5,500, which was \$1,000
less than ever before, was made out. The day
pefore James W. Boyle had testified that he
had attended the sale and bought in the pier
at the reduction in Mr. Housman's absence.
He had turned it over to the cystermen later,
and Mr. Housman had, in pure gratitude, made
alm a present of \$1,000. The Commissioners
of Accounts had some doubts and Mr. Clark
went for Mr. Housman on the subject.

Q. What was your first conversation with Mr. Boyle him se appeinted.

Mr. Clark here dropped the cysterman to examine Frederick P. Thompson, surveyor of the Dock Department. Mr. Thompson said he was a Jerseyman, and had been surveyor to the Board since June. 1881. He supervises all dredging and certifies the dredging bills. He said he did not take soundings to see if the dredging had been done right.

Q—My not! A—Ob, I am familiar with the entire water front.

Q.—What was your first conversation with Mr. Boyle sa the subject of bidding in the pier at a reduction?

A.—I told him the rent was too high, and I would go dewn to the book Department and see about it. Then I saked him if he would see about it, and he said he said he will be to the book Department and see about it, and he said he said he as to the said when the said was to be, however, I got a mistake as to when the said was to be, however, I got a mistake as to when the said was to be, however, I got a mistake as to when the said was to be, however, I got a mistake as to when the said was to be, however, I got a mistake as the said was to be a more than the said was to be a mistake as the said was to be a more than the said was to be said to the said was to be said to be said to the said was to be said to the said was to be said to the said was to be said to the said the said to the s the late.

endid you maxt see him! A.—On the day of at the Book Department.

he tell you what he had paid for the pier? the sale, at the Dock Department.

Q. Did he tell you what he had paid for the pier?

A. B.

Q. Did Boyle pay the deposit of 25 per cent. upon the purchase price? A.—No, I believe I paid it.

Q. Did Boyle pay the deposit of 25 per cent. upon the purchase price? A.—No, I believe I paid it.

Q. Did you call it. Sheat that you had paid \$1,000 for getting the pier for \$5,500. A.—No, afr.

Q.—Did you tell it. Sheat that you had paid \$1,000 for getting the pier for \$5,500? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you tell it. Sheat that you had paid \$1,000 for the partment to get the reduction meant? A.—He has also that he swore to a falseheod.

Q.—Why did you tell Mr. Sheat that you had paid \$1,000 for get the result reduced? A.—Because that was no secret.

Q.—Did you tell him to whom you had paid it? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you pay it to? A.—Mr. Hoyle.

Q.—Why did you pay it to? A.—Mr. Hoyle.

Q.—Why did you pay it to? A.—Mr. Hoyle.

Q.—Did you give him the \$1,000 out of your own pocket? A.—Yes, bu! I presume I would have probably changed it to the association later on.

Q.—As a fact, did the association return it to you?

A.—No. sit.

Q.—Old Mr. Boyle sak you for the \$1,000? A.—No, sir; bul is turned over the lease to ma.

Mr. Clark pressed Housman as to his

Mr. Clark present Housman as to his reasons for presenting \$1,000 to Boyle, and at length sot him to say that he was very chartably inclined answay, and was in the habit of siving a good deal of money to churches and schoels.

Q.—Then you counidered this donation of \$1,000 to Mr.
Boyle a charitable contribution? A.—I did.
Q.—You gave it to him, did you, because he needed it? I suppose so.

And all fur awest charity's sake? A.-I suppose

lowing letter to Sonator Fassett yesterday:

The Hom. J. Shost Fassett.

Bran Shi: We notice by the Pribume of this date, in
your reference to the investigation of the affairs of the
Dock Bepartment now in progress, that you are represented as having said that you had, predicted several
years and that a thorough investigation of that department would uncover abuses that would lay in the shade
the discoveries of the Breadway investigation, and
that "they have not begin to take off the first
layer yet, and "all Pm afraid of is that they will
doubtiese possessed by your grading the mubicipal affairs of this city, gained by your congestrated in the Sensic and investigations, we sak that if the your venience,
you will come before us at your survey out that
this investigation. We do not prompted or is pursued to all
defines politically of personal ends but purely in the disothers of our duly to point out abuses wherever we
may that they be found necessary to aid in the betterment
of good government. To that end we bespeak your aid.
We started the Bessell and the besterment
of good government. To that end we bespeak your aid. Q.—And all for sweet charity's sake? A.—I suppose Q.—Now tell us honesily why you gave it to him. A.—Wall, you see, I was one of a committee to go down and buy in the ser. When I got there he had already but it was tate. When I got there he had already but it is used to be made to the would tarn it ever to this it, and so when he said he would tarn it ever to this distribute. I felt very much relieved and under great obligations to him. You see, I felt when when I found, was to but so for the sake. Q.—You only gave it to him because you fet to heap, then I A.—Yea, sir.
Q.—How many were in the committee of purchase altogether? A.—Three.
Q.—How many were in the committee of purchase altogether? A.—Three. Q-Did the other two pay none when two! A-I
mpgoes so.
Q-A thousand dollars' worth cheaper! A-Why, yes.
Q-A thousand dollars' worth cheaper! A-Why, yes.

Q.—A thousand dollars' worth cheaper? A.—Why, yes.
Mr. Housman said he had contributed 2480 toward the \$18,000 fund. He admitted having told Col. O'Byrne after the bill with its nullifying provise had been reased, that the association must have the permit from the Dock Department before it would pay him the money. This was news, and the oysternen as well as the Commissioners of Accounts bent forward exactly.

"I went to see Col. O'Byrne," said he, "and told him that the hill was not what he agreed to get for us, and said we now wanted a resolution of the Board of Dock Commissioners."

Q.—What did Col. O'Byrne say? A.—He said he did set think we were compelled to pay the money without setting a permit and that he would try toget the permit.

Mr. Clark asked Housman if he had consulted

Mr. Clark asked Housman if he had consulted Mr. Clark asked Housman if he had consulted Boyle before coming to the investigation reom. Housman admitted that he had not gone near his place of business all day Wednesday, because he was told a subpona server was waiting there for him from the Commissioner of Accounts. But Hoyle had sent him a note making an appointment for a meeting on the corner of Dey and Washington streets at 11 pelock. This note had been brought to him by his bookkeeper on a neighboring corner. He met Boyle at the appointed place and hour.

Q-what did Boyle say! A-He said that Tim Shea Q-What did Boyle at the appointed place and noir.
Q-What did Boyle say? A.—He said that Tim Sheat
Was raising a — of a stink at the investigation.
Q-What clas? A.—He said the expected to be sum
wond, but he had nothing to be ashamed of.
Q-What else did he say? A.—Nothing she
Q-What did you say? A.—I said I had no hing to be
sahamed of I wasn taffald to testify.

Housman said he paid Boyle that \$1,000 for charity in bills, not by check. He simply drow the money out of his pecket and handed it to him without saying anything. Boyle simply took it and put if in his pecket.

Q-Did he not spear surprised at getting it? A.—Ne.

er.

O He did not refuse it! A.—No. sir.

What did he say! A.—He thanked me kindly.

Did you ever ask the other eystermen to contrib
tie! A.—No.

—Ton you paid the because you felt cheap at having

ean late! A.—Yo. sir.

The other paid the paid the contribution of the cheap at having

Tim Shea, who had been an interested listener for an hour, asked to have another say when Housman left the stand. He declared that several of the cystermen had done "extreme violence to truth" in saying that he had stany time favored the passage of the bill.

[1014 Housman, "he said in a loud voice, and looking straight at Housman, "that the

doit."

This brought Foster, who was in the room, to the stand to reassart that he thought the money was to go for counsel fees.

Q. But was not that suc a large one? A.—I thought at the time it was a terrible big price, and I think we got skinned. We might as well be frank about it.

goi skinned. We might as well be frank about it.

Capt. Joe Elsworth said he subscribed \$944
to the fund. He said he was always opposed to
the whole thing, but did not want to go back
on his friends by staying out. Capt. Garrett
P. Wright was another man who was opposed
to the whole thing, but went in nevertheless.
Secretary William M. Negus produced the
minutes of the association.

The minutes showed that on Dec. 20, 1888,
the project of gotting the pier exclusively was
laid before the Law and Legislative Committee. On March 21 the minutes contain this
entry:

as possible

The committee was G. W. Shaffer, A. Frazier,
J. W. Boyle, and A. F. Merreil.

The minutes state that the special meeting
of March 26, 1889, was called "to hear the report of the committee appointed at last meeting to confor with Mr. Birnes, the Gentleman
mentioned, who thought that the slips and
bulkheads now occurred by the cyster seews
could be obtained permanently." The minutes
read as follows:

read as follows:

Committee reported by A. F. Merrell that they had a conference with Mr. Byrnes, and that he would undertake to have a bill introduced into the Legislature and passed to a law, obtaining all that was needed or desired by and for the cyster business and association, that the expense would be \$11,000; that he would undertake it for that sum; that he must be guaranteed that amount if successful; if not successful he would not look for any remuneration, and that a bill should be drawn up to the satisfaction of the association; that it must contain a clause that the lease from that it has it must contain a clause that the lease from the Dock Commissioners or from legal anthority must be for not less than twenty years, with the right of renawal.

This extract is from the minutes of a most

This extract is from the minutes of a meeting held July 1, 1889:

This extract is from the minutes of a meeting held July 1, 1859:

J. D. Housman of the committee reports that he had an interview with Mr. O'Byrne, who informed him that the bill had passed and was signed by Gov. Hill, and if the consent of the Dock Department was had the lecation was as good as our own, and for an unlimited number of years. Mr. O'Byrne's opinion was that it would be better for the association to have no definite time named in the least off or the occupation of the premises. It was decided that the amount of more your management of the contract of the committee of the contract of th

At the regular meeting on Oct. 17 James W. Boyle reported:

tar you can tell whether dredging has been without sounding † A.—Yes.

properly done without sounding? A—Yes.

Mr. Thompson has a lot of inspectors whom, he said, he trusted implicitly. He thought the inspectors could not be dishonest without being discovered. He always examined their reports before certifying to them, Mr. Thompson said the Union Dredging Company have done nine-tenths of the city's dredging since 1831. The city once had a dredging plant, and the Union Dredging Company used dredgers 8 and 4 of that plant until they broke down, when they were sold.

8 and 4 of that plant until they broke down, when they were sold.

The scows Mr. Clark showed were inventoried as costing \$15,000. They were sold for \$2,000; one of them went to the Union Dredking Com-pany for \$2,500.

since 1850.

Q—is may have amounted to about \$1,250,000 in that period, may is not! A—Yea sir.

Q—And did not the Union Dredging Company get all but \$100,000 or \$150,000 of that! Would you be surprised to find that that was true! A.—No, I should not be surprised.

prised to find that that was true! A.—No, I should not be surprised.

Q.—So that the Union Dredging Company, in the last nine or ten years, got over \$1,000,000 out of the city treasury for doing work with the city's plant, and ended by using the plant completely up? A.—That is one way of looking at it.

Q.—Is not that a fair statement now? A.—I think the city got an ample return.

Q.—How many scows and dredges had the city when you became Burveyor? A.—Twelve scows and two dredges.

Q.—lias the city any scows or dredges now? A.—No.

For the use of the city's plant the company reduced its charges 20 per cent for crib dredg-ing and 10 per cent for mud dredging. The Commissioners of Accounts sent the fol-lowing letter to Senator Passett yesterday:

of good government. It towns. Enward P. Barrer.
With great respect.
Matrice P. Holahan, Enward P. Barrer.
Commissioners of Accounts

SMITR'S ARREST FOR PERJURY.

The examination of William I. Smyth, whe is charged with committing perjury in swearing that not he, but one Thomas O'Brien, was lessed of Pier 55. East liter, was begun before Justice Hogan at the Tombs yesterday. S. P. Rothschild, an attorney and commissioner of deeds, who drew some of the papers in the suit in which Smyth so swore, and before whom Smyth made his affidavit, said he could not swear whether he had prepared the papers or not. "That seems to be my signature, but can't swear to it." he said. "If it is my signature, O'Brien undoubtedly appeared is appeared.

Me."
O'Brien, it should be remembered, is sup-posed to be a myth. The case was not com-pleted.

Complains of Wire Stringing in Fordham

Mayor Grant received yesterday a letter

from John Howard of St. James street, Ford-

ham, enclosing a complaint dated Nov. 1 about

On the lat inst. I had the honor of addressing you in

On the latinst. I had the bonor of addressing you in regard to cartain circuit wires run by the East Eiver Fiscoric Light Company, contrary to the rules of your honorable Board. Of this letter I have received no acknowledgment, and therefore take the liberty af succious as copy. * * There can be no dimently about identifying the wirea. In fact, I have eithered my services to do so should they be needed. If your bonorable Board talk to take the action that is plainly required in this matter I shall be forced to the continuous that ex Justice Kelly express an influence with your libert do it is character fifther to this which the newspapers have ascribed to him as having had with the Book Bepartment. I resiscifully submit that the book to your libert before the public will scarcely warrant it in ignoring this agreed.

Mayor Grant said that if any permits for the wires referred to had been leaved it was without his knowledge.

some electric wires that were being strung up

that way. He wrote:

SMITH'S ARREST FOR PERJURY,

WILLIAM II, CLARE. Connel to the Corporation

The investigation goes on to-day.

raising of the fund meant sheer bribery. I had a bitter altercation with him on the subject on the corner of Fourteenth wirest and Sixth average. I told him I would go into the Supreme Court and have a step put 10 it, on the ground that it was special legislation. He replied that I couldn't buildoze him. Ten years and lople made the proposition first, and lopposed it then. Twenty years ago Wright called a meeting at his boat id get the same thing put through, and declared that John Decker would get the logislation. I opposed it then also, and killed it for the time. Mr. Housman and Mr. Shaffer were a committee last spring to try and get me to come in. I saked Boyle, after that \$1,000 was raid, whether Housman had paid it to him, and he then said. No, he didn't, and if he says he did he lies. When these men get on the stand and swear that they thought the money was to go for counsel fees, they swear to what they know is unitue. I spologize to Mr. Foster if I said yesterday that he took the money to Col. O'Byrne. What I meant to say was, that he was appointed a committee to take it to O'Byrne, but that, with his usual astuteness, he did not do it. He got Merrell to do it."

This brought Foster, who was in the room, to THE NINTH GOES IT ALONE. QUITS THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY WITHOUT JOINING TAMMANY. Starting a New Democratic Organization— Will the Example Se Followed in Other

Districts !-John R. Voorhis Tells Why. The County Democracy organization of the Ninth Assembly district dissolved itself and went out of existence last evening. "The Democratic organisation of the Ninth Assembly district" sprang into being at the same instant, and is composed of the same members. It is believed up in the Ninth that many other districts will follow this lead, and that the whole character of the anti-Tammany organigation in this city will be changed.

Police Commissioner Voorhis, the Chairman of the old organization, called it to order as usual in its quarters at 3 Abingdon square. He put Edward Kelly in the chair and took the floor to report for the Ninth's delegation to the County Committee what ought to be done. He said that a full and free discussion by fifteen of the eighteen committeemen had resulted in a practically unanimous agreement. Mr. Voor-his said:

a practicality unanimous agreement. Br. voorhis said:

After the battle was over and the results of the deals
and bargains made for the defeat of Democrats and the
saccess of Republicans could be seen and measured, the
county Committee of the County Democracy was convened. We expected that seme reference would be
made to the misconduct of those who nad been intrusted with the welfare of the Democratic cause, and
that some rebuke or censure would be visited upon
those guilty of treachery. It had been predetermined
that our representatives would quietly look on and do or
say mothing to rouse antagonisma. But not a word was
add, the offence was condoned, and there were not
lacking indications that what had been done might be
done or attempted again, and that the stame of it was
a matter of no concern to those in chartes. Having
found to our sorrow that there is no titention to purify
and reform a party to the confidence of the hoopit,
when the party to the confidence of the hoopit,
when that one thing to do. We have no desire to was
sociated with those who are unworthy to be known as
honest Democrats.

Some have said that we could go right into Tammany car labor, time, and money, and to continue to be associated with those who are unworthy to be known as honest Democrats.

Some have said that we could go right inte Tammany Hall and be received with open arms. I don't know whether this is so root. I have seen no indications of it, and have looked for none. I have nothing to say against Tammany Hall as conducted at this time. But we have been previously of the opinion that we could de more good outside of that organization. My judgment under the circumstances is that it would not be wise to merge all of the Democrats of this district into one organization. For the present at least, it seems to one organization. For the present at least, it seems to the the course of wisdom to maintain and honesty of purpose are shown by Tammany Hall, to cobgrate with it in the ejection of Democrats. I desire no one to follow me without considering well and using his own test judgment. But I, for one, cannot in Justice to my convictions remain in the County Democracy, and I will not. [Applause.]

Mr. Voorbis read resolutions setting forth the

judgment. But I for one, cannet in justice to my convictions remain in the County Democracy, and I will not. [Applause.]

Mr. Voorhis read resolutions setting forth the deals at which the Ninth kicked, and declaring that "the County Democracy organization, as at present constituted and controlled, has for-feited any and all claims upon this committee and upon all honest Democraty or any further aid, countenance, or support." On account of "its treachery to and betrayal of the confidence and trusts reposed in it as an avowed Democratic organization," the resolutions say the Ninth district organization resigns. In doing soit affirms its loyal Democracy, and to organizes anew as "the Democratic Organization of the Ninth Assembly District."

Assemblyman John Martin seconded the resolutions in a strong speech and referred to the County leaders as "just come red handed from the slaughter of a Democratic," he said. "With white satin badges marked 'N. Y. County Democracy' and peddled the tickets of a Republican Senator. Their forces were captained by Mr. James W. Boyle, who now, I think, has got enough to do to take care of himself and let the Ninth district alone."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and endorsed with cheers for the new organization. James D. McClelland was elected Chairman in the temporary organization and a committee of five was authorized to prepare plans for the permanent organization.

W. M. Negua, and A. U. Vandrado.

A special meeting was called by the President Oot, 4, and a committee was appointed to find out what Garrett P. Brown and J. V. P. Descher would do about paying "their proportion of counsel fees in the legislative bills. It was decided on Mr. Merrell's motion that the Law and Legislative Committee visit the Dock Commissioners and find out "what rights and how much power is vested in the association." DIED AFTER THEIR SUNDAY SPREE Shileskie Suspected of Poisoning Roske and

Mrs. tihileskie. Coroner Everitt has begun an investigation at Jamaica into the circumstances attending the death of John Koske and Mrs. Pauline Shileskie. The dead woman was the wife of Antoine Shileskie. She and her husband and their four children lived in a tenement house on the Rocksway road in Jamaica. She was 35 years old and comely. The Shileskies worked on John Gracy's farm in Jamaica South, where they became acquainted with John Koske, a Pole and a farm hand, like themselves. Koske boarded at Gracy's. He be-came a frequent visitor at Shileskie's house, and spent last Sunday there. At dinner he contributed 25 cents to buy liquor. and Shileskie sent his 11-year-old daughter to conwer's drug store to get some alcohol. This

and Shileskie sent his 11-year-old daughter to Brouwer's drug store to get some alcohol. This was diluted with water to make what is known as "Polish whiskey." In the afterneon they wanted more alcohol and Shileskie offered to go for it himself. Koske furnishing the money. Shileskie refused to drink, saying he had a headache. Loske then sent the girl for a pint of beer, which her father drank.

Mrs. Shileskie became ill on Sunday night. The doctor was not summoned until half an hour before she died on Tuesday. The death certificate issued by Heshih Officer Dr. Thomas W. Nadal said that the woman had died of apoplexy, paralysis, and heart disease. She was buried in St. Monica's Cemetery at the ornense of the town.

Koske was found in the barn on Gracy's farm the morning after the spree stupid and unable to stand. He was taken to the house of another laborer named fail, where he died on Wednesday. Dr. Hendrickson refused to issue a death certificate, and told Coroner Everitt that he had reason to think the man had died from other than natural eauses. An autopsy, held yesterday morning, convinced the physicians that death had been caused by poison. The contents of the stomach were kept for analysis.

Shileskie is known to have been jealous of

The contents of the stomach were kept for analysis.

Shileskie is known to have been jealous of Koske's attentions to Mrs. Shileskie, It is said that he offered to release his wife to Koske for a sum of money which the latter was unable to pay. Koske is said to have had a family in Poland. Shileskie, it is alleged, had other motives than jealousy for wishing to be rid of his wife. He is said to have decrived a young Polish girl in East New York and to have married her. He admits having been intimate with the girl, but denies the marriage. He was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Town Hall at Jamatca. The bottle containing some of the liquid drunk by Mrs. Shileskie and Koske was found in Shileskie's house.

house.

It is shileskie's body will be exhumed and in autopay will be made. The inquest will be beld to-night.

A BRICK THROUGH THE WINDOW. Two Men Lock the Silverstein's into Their Pawn Shop and then Rob It.

Two tough-looking young fellows, one colored and the other white, loftered before the show window of E. Silverstein & Son's pawn shop, at 10 Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon. Barksener Thomas Burns watched them. The colored man left his companion, ran to the fold-inglisttice door, slammed it shut, and slipped a cheap padlock into the staple. The pawncheap padiock into the staple. The pawn-broker and his son were in the rear of the store. Then Barkeeper Burns saw the white man smash in the window with a cloth-cov-ered brick, and the two thiotes grabbed six trays of watches and rings and dumped them into a bag and ran.

Undertaker Hawks, who lives one door below the Silbersteins, came out with a hatcher. Undertaker Hawks, who lives one door below the Silberateins, came out with a hatchet, amashed the lock the thieves had put on the wire gate, and liberated the pawnbrokers. Mr. Silberatein says the window smashers act away with about \$2,000 worth of atun. They waited until the policeman on post had gone north-ward several blocks before they committed the

North Carolina's Celebration,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21 .- This was the big day of the centennial of the ratification of the Constitution by North Carolina and the crowd in attendance is estimated at 30,000, Senator Ransome delivered an address to-Senator Hansome delivered an address today on North Carolina's position in ratifying
the Constitution. There was a display of lireworks to-night at the fair grounds. A letter
from the Hon. Jefferson Davis, expressing his
inability to be present, and commenting upon
North Carolina's position in ratifying the Constitution, was read to-day. Senator vance arrived here to-day, and will make an address tomorrow. The Marine Bandgave a concert this
evening at the reviewing stand, which was attended by a tremendous crowd.

Fast Trains to Pacific Cossi The improved train service by the Chicago and North-western and Union and Pacific Railways by the fast limited mail will carry passesigns from New York to the Pacific coast one business day quicker than by former schedule. In through sleeping care from Chicago to San Francisco, Chicago to Fortland, Oregon and Chicago to Drayer. New York eliboca 357 and 669 Broadway.—Jan THE SANDBAGGERS' VICTIMS.

but the Police are Looking for Carrell's. Theodore Whiteman, freight agent of the Comwell steamship line, who was knocked down and robbed of \$130 in Washington square on Tuesday evening, was able to be about yesterday, but went to bed early last night. He reported his adventure to the Park Commissioners and to Inspector Byrnes. As he was

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1889.

Mr. Whiteman has no Clue to Ets Assatiant

attacked from behind he is unable to give any description of his assailant, so that the police have small hopes of eatching him, Mr. Whiteman at times is tempted to suspect that the nicely dressed young man who apparently played Good Samaritan and helped him home was really the robber. He thinks he must have been unconscious several minutes after being stricken down. The three policemen of the Mercer street

squad who patrol Washington Park at night cannot understand how such an adventure as Ma Whiteman describes could have occurred Ms. Whiteman describes could have occurred without their knowing something about it. At the Mercer street station it was more than hinted last night that Mr. Whiteman had been drinking and merely met with an experience common to drinking men, but this is not an uncommon theory with the police to cover apparent remissabes on their part.

Michael J. Carroll, who was slugged in his restaurant in Central Market, at Broadway and Forty-ninth street, on the same night, kept his bed yesterday, and it will be several days before he will be out, although the doctors of the Roosevelt Hospital do not think his injuries are necessarily serious. Carroll retold the story of his adventure while in bed in his flat at 319 West Forty-sevent street. He said that when his assailant made a first visit to the restaurant, about a fortnight ago, he had a presentiment of coming misfortune, and when he noticed that the new customer always chose the closing hour, when he was alone in the restaurant, for his visits, this presentiment was intensified. As however, the stranger locked more like a minister than a desperado, this feeling wore off. According to Carroll's description, the sandbagger was a young, slightly built man with a little yellow moustache, comparatively well dressed, and of eminently respectable appearance. Carroll supposed he was a salesman of some sort. The stranger left his stuffed club behind him after robbing Carroll of \$55. It was a terrible weapon, and if it hadn't been used at close quarters would have injured Carroll much more seriously. Capt. Killides said yesterday he would give \$50 to catch the robber. without their knowing something about it. At

ABSENT FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. A Husband Returns and Finds His Wife

the Widow of Another Man. ROCHESTER, Nov. 21 .- There was brought to light here to-day, through the return of a man who has been absent for thirteen years, an Enoch Arden case with several variations. In July, 1883, Otis N. Wilcox, a capitalist, reputed to be worth \$100,000, and a supposed widower, died, leaving the most of his property to his son, Frederick P. Wilcox. In August, 1884, a suit was begun against Wilcox by Mrs. Nellie Blackford, a handsome and stylish widow of 35 years, living on East avenue, for her dower right in the estate. Mrs. Blackford asserted that she was the wife of Wilcox, and that she had been secretly married to him in 1881, in Montreal, on board a

Wilcox, and that she had been secretly married to him in 1881, in Montreal, on board a steamer lying at the dock. Subsequent testimony went to show that the only witnesses to the ceremony were the engineer and steward of the steamer. Young Wilcox fought the claim, and a legal battle was carried on in soveral courts, in which seven of the leading lawyers of the city were employed on both sides. The suit was begun in the special term of the Supreme Court, and finally ended in a compromise, by which Mrs. Biackford, or Wilcox, received \$20,000. In the course of the trial evidence was given to show that Blackford, her first husband, had gone West in 1876, and had died there. Blackford left without warning any one, and just after his departure sent a letter to his wife, in which he said:

By the time this reaches you our relations will have materially changed. I have a few things to say by way of saivies. First, do not let this lie around where others may see it. Second, make your widowhood appear to be accidental, as you know I am in the habit of using chloral, No one will know otherwise.

The letter closes with some advice as to caring for their two children.

This morning a small, thin-faced man, with black eyes, black hair, and black moustache, appeared at Mrs. Wilcox's house. It was the husband, who has neither been seen nor heard of since 1876, and who was supposed to have committed suicide. The few who recognized him were nonplussed, and their astonishment increased when he refused to say a word as to his whereabouts or life while absent. His wife nearly went into bysieries, but alterward received him affectionately, and to all appearances the couple are reunited, although she has married and burled one husband during his absence. The lawyers employed in the has married and burled one husband during his absence. The lawyers employed in the case when the suit was brought against young Wilcox are in a quandary over its legal aspects. Mrs. Blackford, as she must now be called, is a gray-haired woman, but still well preserved. gray-haired woman, but still well preserved. Blackford would not say whether he will re-

A DANGEROUS PRENCHMAN.

Connecticut Got Eld of Him Once by Shipping Him to France, but He Has Returned. WATERBURY, Nov. 21.-In October, 1871, a Frenchman. Michael Boine, was arrested for breaking into the general store of Lyman Dunning at East Canaan, and on April 20, 1872, was sentenced to State prison for two years. Boine went to Great Barrington, Mass., after his release, but those who knew the man feared that he would return to avenge his punishment, he would return to avenge his punishment. He did return, for within twelve weeks after he was discharged some rascal made an attempt to blow up the Congregational parsonage at East Cansan, which closely adjoins the house of Mr. Dunning. Over twenty pounds of powder was discharged in one corner of the building. It was believed that Boine was the guilty one, and it was proved that he purchased the powder of a hardware merchant in Great Barrington. He was convicted of arson and sentenced to prison for ten years.

After serving his second sentence the State's attorney arranged for the payment of the man's expenses to the old country, so that he would be no longer troublesome in Connecticut, and he was shipped to France, where he agreed to remain. Not long ago Mr. Dunning learned that Boine had violated his agreement and was over in Pine Plaine, N. Y., chopping wood for Barnum, litchardson & Co. He becan to feel uneasy, knowing of threats that the man had made against his life, and on Monday last Boine was brought to North Cansan and bound over in \$6,000 to keep the peace. He could not furnish bonds and was taken to jail in Litchfield. The sentence is equal to one for life, as the man has no friends who will intercede for him. He did return, for within twelve weeks after he

A LIVELY PRIZE FIGHT. Morgan Nearly Whipped by White When the Police Stepped In.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 .- One of the greatest light weight prize fights that has ever occurred in the West took place this morning at Hammond, Ind. The participants were Tom Morgan and Tom White. The first has a record in the ring, while the latter never appeared in public before. White, until he began to train for to-day's fight, was employed as blackboard man in a stock broker's office. He is very slight in build, and very few outside of the sports around the iloard of Trade knew he was handy with his fists.

White fought at 118 bounds and Morgan at 128. A pretture or more scientific battle has never been witnessed in America. White outfought his man from the start, and proved himself a second Jack bempsey. He was badiy advised, however, and should have won in twenty rounds, but owing to his waiting tactics the fight was prolonged to over three hours. Morgan was terribly punished.

During the forty-ninth round an alarm of police was sounded, and a general stampede occurred. This was repeated in the fiftieth round. While the fifty-fourth round was in progress the police appeared upon the scene and arrested both the principals, thus putting an end to the battle.

Morgan was horribly punished about the face and neck, White only receiving a few scratches. the ring, while the latter never appeared in

Mrs. Marietta Harris, the solored midwife Amawalk, was convicted in the Westchester Cours of Sessions at White Plains restarday of manalaughter in the first degree in having saused the death of Mrs. Filinabeth Wakeman, a colored woman of Yorktown, Judge Mills sentenced her to serve a term of fifteen years in the Kines County sealisables, when the pris new was removed from the court foom she tried to hirow herself down the Court flows dept but was provented by heavy shearst Actob. Six has twice before tried to hill berself.

Fitteen Years for Mrs. Harris

At very moderate prices. Christmas gifts of furniture

A PULLER-IN TRIES MURDER. SHOT THE GIRL WHO WOULDN'T HAVE HIM AND HOPES SHEPLL DIE.

He Had a Right to Shoot Her, He Says-He is One of the Outlaws of Baxter Street Who Sell Old Clothes by Force, Pauline Kovinsky, 18 years old, pretty and plump, came to New York from Worcester, Mass., about a year ago, and became a servant for Mrs. Augusta Minismann, at 108 Bayard street. Pauline said that she had been married and deserted in Worcester, and had resumed her maiden name She had been at Mrs. Minismann's nine

months when she met young George Chinigo. Chinigo is a sidewalk puller-in for Socks, a second-hand clothing dealer at 72 Baxter street. He is an Italian, and lived at 861 Grandstreet. The first time he saw Pauline grossing from Bayard street into Baxter he was struck

street. The first time he saw Pauline crossing from Bayard street into Baxter he was struck with her pretty face, and the next time he spoke to her.

Bise didn't pay much attention to him, but he persevered and carried on a sidewalk courtable as a reaching as he pulled men into Socks's store to buy old olethes. When he found that the girl didn't like him he threatened to shoot her. She didn't believe he would. Then the Italian told Mrs. Minismann schildren that he was going to kill Fauline, and some days later he yelled at Mrs. Minismann that he had a platol, with one shot for her, and another for Pauline, and a third for himself.

This seared them all, and yesterday morning Fauline was thinking of getting out a warrant for the Italian. She wasn't quick enough about it though, for yesterday afternoon Chinizo met her at the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets, and grabbling her by the arm, asked savagely. "Well, aren't you ever going to marry me? If not, then I will have my revenge."

Then he pulled a pistol and shot her in the breast. A crowd was standing around, and a man jumped on the Italian just in time to stop him from putting a builet in his own hody. The man was Charles H. Cottrell, and he didn't let go of the Italian until he landed him at the Elizabeth street station house, "Here's a murderer." he seid.

The woman identified Chinigo at the station house, and then she was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. Coroner Hanly took her anto-mortem statement. Chinigo aid he wasn't serry. He had a right to shoot her, he said, and he hoped she would die.

The doctors say there is little chance for her to live.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL, Trying to Show that the Doctor Didn't Ride Behind Dinan's Horse,

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 .- A tall man strode into Judge McConnel's court this morning. In response to Mr. Forrest's call for Louis Budenbender, he advanced to the witness stand, on which Pat Dinan was perched, and the livery man declared that he never saw the stranger before. Budenbender asserted that he knew the witness. Budenbender, who said he was from Hoboken, N. J., testified that about 7% o'clock on the evening of May 4 he was standing in the doorway of Fred Jacobs's cigar store, opposite the Conklin residence. He saw a gray horse with dark legs, attached to a buggy, stop at the curb. He saw the driver dart through the door as if his life depended on his haste. Then, in a few minutes, he saw him, accompanied by Dr. Cronin, return to the sidewalk. The Doctor climbed into the buggy,

sidewalk. The Doctor climbed into the buggy, and the stranger followed him, but before they could drive away a third man cam up and engaged the Boctor in earnest conversation. Budenbender added that he had been to the museum where Dinan's gray horse is on exhibition, had seen the animal, and was perfectly satisfied that it was not the horse he saw on May 4.

Mr. George Ingham, on cross-examination, scored his first victory over the witness when he got him to describe the strange driver. Budenbender said he wore a short dark-colored overcoot, a small slouch hat, and a small dark moustache. Mr. Hynes exclaimed under his breath: That's the man who hired Dinan's horse. Forrest looked a trifle annoyed. After many more questions the witness was allowed to go, but before he could escape from the building he was served with a subgenate appear in court on behalf of the State. There was a suspicion among the State's attorneys that Mr. Hudenbender might conclude to return home in a hurry unless served with a

neys that Mr. Budenbender might conclude to return home in a hurry unless served with a legal notice to stay.

An investigation of his record, which was carried on to-day with a good deal of industry, brought to light a great many facts that will be of service to the State in smashing his story. The principal point, however, has been furnished by a friend of his only a day or two before he left here. He asserted then that he was leaving Comklin's saloon about 7:15 o'clock instead of Jacobs's clear store, and that he saw a white horse while he was standing on the sidowalk. He said pothing about a gray horse. white horse while he was standing on the sidewalk. He said nothing about a gray horse.

The rest of the day was devoted to the experts for the defence. Dr. Marshail D. Ewell
was the first. He declared that it is impossible
to distinguish human hair from any other, or
to determine by microscopical examination
whether two specimens of hair come from the
same head. Then he took a close range shot
at Prof. Tolman's sensational statement about
the fuzz that was found in the blood at the cottage. Prof. Tolman testified that this fuzz is
found only on the human face. Dr. Ewell was
certain that it is found on many lower animals.
He also contradicted Tolman's assertion that
the examination of fity-eight blood corpuscies
would enable an expert to determine that it
was human blood.

Dr. Harold N. Moyer, ex-County Physician,
testified to nearly the same facts.

Its Inability to Collect Money on Notes Due Perces It to the Wall. PITTSBUROH, Nov. 21.-The Lawrence Bank suspended payments this afternoon. There has been an almost constant run on the bank for a month past. until about \$750,000 were drawn out. On the 5th inst., however, the directors published among the dividend notices of the daily press an advertisement declaring a dividend of 3 per cent, on the capital stock out of the earnings of the past six mouths. The bank did business till 3P. M. to-day. The first intimation of trouble was when it became known that the bank failed to redeem its checks passing the Clearing House at 1 o'clock this

when it became known that the bank failed to redeem its checks passing the Clearing House at 1 o'clock this atternoon.

The Lawrence Bank is not a member of the Clearing House, and has done its business there through the Union National Bank. An official of the latter institution said: 'This morning we were notified to return to the Lawrence Bank all of its checas that we had. The amount was between \$11,000 and \$17,000. Of course, returning these checks requirements of a failure although I believe the bank will eventually put through. When the first rummer were figure around a few weeks and the bank showed that it had purpy or assess, and some of them may have been worthless. Those remore caused deposits to be withdrawn. Then the bank was not able to gather in the money it had loaned out for two, three, or four months, and the result was that when a demand came on them now for funds they were unable to meet it. When they can realize on some of their assets, and some of the money they have beaned out they will doubtless, be all right again.'

The Lawrence Bank was the oldest banking institution in Lawrenceville. It is issued this eventing that the immediate cause of the Villean Irun Works. To the other potes, payable to W. W. Young, President, for \$100,000 each.

Foreign Contract Street Bands,

The Musical Benevolent Association has sent to Mayor Grant and the Aldermen a petition that the only street bands to be allowed to play in this city shall by ordinance be composed of citizens of the United States, and shall be licensed by the Mayor. The petition States, and shall be licensed by the Mayor. The petition anys this will reduce the number of street bands to about six. Foreigners are milawfully imported under written coursest to play in these bands the petition says, and there are fitteen or twenty such contract bands in New York. The association which is comprese excinsively of musicians who are chipsen, silers to furnish the mause and addresses of the foreign contract street bands and a copy of the contract now in use among them.

The Sixth district Tammany Congress Conrention will meet to night at 5 Chariton street, the Monticello Club house. Iceman@Charies II. Turner will n all probability be neminated, and will address a mass in all probability be meminated, and will address a mass meeting on the apot from a big truck that gay bunting and his crations will make complement from that time until the little election a weak from haturday.

The tomaty Democracy Convention has been postponed until Monday. Thomas J. Murray is shiftle most promitent candidate for their nomination; and the hispublicans have eignified that they will support bith. A movement for the nomination of ex-Convressmen Truman A. Merriman was heard from last night.

Miss Hollis Leaves Mr. Daly.

The latest member of the Daly-company to seems disaffected in Miss Lora Hollis. She says that become disaffected is Miss Lora Hollis. She was climated was engaged for three years, and that the oral understanding was that she should have second paris at least. Miss Hollis said last suith:

I want is distinctly that yet was simply displayed.

Mr. Daly did not keep his trai contract with me, and traid to sessing ms to paris that I could not assume without injuring myself professionally.

Natiber Mr. Daly nor Mr. Dornoy would say why Miss Hollis left the company.

Use Young & Smylle's Stick Licerice To cure coughs, colds, or sure threats. All drugglets. CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The Becretary of the Glamorgan Iron Com pany Under Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Charles B. Wigton, Secretary of the Glamorgan Iron Company, was this afternoon placed under \$15,000 bail to answer a charge of forgery preferred by John R. Fell of the firm of A. Pardee & Co. In Mr. Fell's advidavit he says that C. B. Wigton to-day admitted to altering the dates upon a note for \$10,000, which is now in the Commonwealth Bank. The note is for five months after date, and was signed by the Glumorgan Iron Company. It was endorsed by several persons, among whom is the firm of A. Pardee & Co. who bring the suit. The note was sold to Charles Smith & Co., brokers, for \$6,000, and it was through the efforts of the purchasers of the frandulent paper that the forger was discovered. Mr. Fell, who is also a director in the Glamorgan Iron Company, said to-day that the note was an old one that had been paid

Glamorgan Iron Company, said to-day that the note was an old one that had been paid some time ago.

"Wigton resurrected it," said he, "and placed the note on the street. What makes the case occuliar is that it was sold to the brokers by R. B. Wigton, father of the Secretary, who is President of the Glamorgan Iron Company. I am unprepared to say whether the clder Wigton was aware of the fraudulent nature of the paper he negotiated."

Young Wigton's friends deny that the old note was negotiated with fraudulent intent. Charles B. Wigton lives in good style at 429 North Thirty-third street with his wife and two children. The Wigtons are of excellent stock, and their firm fias always had a good inancial standing. The family occupies an exalted social position, and are distantly related to the Drexels.

Mr. Fell and Mr. Bullitt had a consultation this afternoon, and it was then determined to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Glamorgan Iron Company to see how much of the paper of that corporation which is afloat in the market is genuine and how much is spurious. The Glamorgan Iron Company has for some time been berrowing money on accommodation notes, but these notes as they matured were taken up and paid, though some of them are still on the market.

BALLOTS FOR FREEMEN.

The New Government of Brazil Established Universal Suffrage.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 21 .- The provisional Government has issued a decree establishing universal suffrage throughout the republic. WASHINGTON. Nov. 21 .- Dr. Valente, Minister from Brazil, called at the State Department today and informed the Secretary that his latest advices from Brazil were that peace and tranquillity reigned, and that the new Government quillity reigned, and that the new Government was receiving the support of the people. Dr. Valente also received authority to instruct the representatives of Brazil to the International American Congress to act for their country in the Congress. He is directed to continue to act as Minister.

This afternoon the Navy Department received a cablegram from Admiral Gillis announcing his intention to sail to-megrow from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro.

A Millionaire Shot by Poschere

BOSTON, Nov. 21.-Edward Cunningham, a Milton millionaire, was fatally shot by Italian poachers on his estate this afternoon. Mr. Cunningham saw three men skulking through a piece of woods, and, calling his dog, he hurried to intercept them before they reached the exclusive hunting grounds, toward which they were hurrying. He called to them and ordered them off the estate. They paid no heed to the command, and Mr. Cunnipgham set the dog on them. The animal sprang at the poschers, and his body was immediately filled with bird shot, killing him instantly. Mr. Cunningham, who is an elderly man, grappled with the man who had shot the dog.

The poscher threw Mr. Cunningham from him, wrenched the empty gun from his grasp, and, drawing a revolver, fired. Mr. Cunningham fell mortally wounded by the side of his dead dog. The peachers coolly walked off and Mr. Cunningham lay there until friends who heard his cries came to his aid. He was carried to the house and physicans were called. but they said that nothing could be done to save him. The family did not report the affair to the police until two hours after Mr. Cuningham was found, and in the mean time the poschers had boarded a Boston train and

The First White Murderers Convicted in in Edgefield County in Forty Years,

CHARLESTON Nov. 21.—William Carpenter and Whitfield Murrell were convicted at Edgefield, S. C., yesterday of the murder of Preston Younce in June last. The murder was most rutal and unprovoked. The jury deliberated three hours, and returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to meroy. A motion made in arrest of judgmont was refused by the Judge, and the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on the third of next January. These are the first white murderers convicted in Edgefield county for forty years.

A Factory Blown Down by a Hurricane. NEWBERNE, N. C., Nov. 21 .- At 1 P. M. today a fearful storm struck Newberne, coming from the southeast. The plate and pulp factory of S. H. Gray, in which there were sixty hands, was levelled to the ground. One emnands, was levelled to the ground. One employee was instantly killed another mortally wounded, and eight others injured. The factory was valued at \$50,000. The damage to the house and stock is estimated at \$5,000; to machinery, not yet known. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, trues, and fences.

Hain for a Change

The storm that was over the lakes yesterday passed north into Canada, the Texas storm advancing to Tennessee, where it was central yesterday, having joined forces with the disturbance that was in the northwest. It was raining from Tennessee north to Canada and east to Pennsylvania and the south and middle Atlantic States. The Texas storm is increasing in force, and destructive winds prevailed on the coasts of North and South Carolina. As its centre moves northeast the winds will increase and become high northeast on the middle Atlantic and New England coasts to-day. West of the Mississippi the weather was fair and generally below freezing, except in Texas and Arizona: east of the Mississippi the temperature re-

mained about stationary.

In this city the highest Government temperature was Dir. lowest dir. average humidity, 7s per cent; wind light, and shifting from south to southeast. To-day promises to be rainy with stationary tempera-

ture. Haturday and Hunday fair and colder. The thermometer in Ferry's pharmacy, in Twa Ser-building, yesterday recorded the temperature as follows: 5 A. M., 45°; 6 A. M., 43°; 8 A. M., 48°; 12 M., 50°; 8:30 . M., 51*; 8 P. M., 50*; 9 P. M., 49°; 12 midnight, 47*;

Average, 4754". Average on Nev. 21, 1888, 3054". RIURAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL S. P. M. FRIDAY. For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain; no change in temperature; southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New
Jersey, rain, stationary temperature; variable seines, be-

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, threatening weather, and light local rains, followed by fair in southeastern Virginia, fair Saturday, slightly cooler; southwesterly winds. For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, light rain; alightly cooler, variable winds.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN, The Washington Arch Fund, \$60,578.95.

The delegates of the Auctoni Order of Foresters have lected these officers rentor Seadle Farrick Scilly union Seadle, Thomas Feeder, Trustess, Messra Hogan, utton and Suddy. Sutton and Ruddy.

Travellers between New York and Boston should not fail to see the new sized bridge—the largest of the kind in the world—over the Thames River at New London, All shore Line trains are new passing over it.

An unfinished asven-story brown-atone front house in Rightly-ninit strees, between Sinth and Teuth avenure, ewhed by Hernard it Levy of 121. West, esvently sightly street, fell down last night. Nobely was hurt.

Elias Ebranberg, a blind German, whose daughter, hept a fancy goods store at 2702 Righth warme, felt wis way up stairs yesterday to try and find what made the walls so damp. It some way he managed to full from the fourth story window. He was killed.

In Supreme Court Chambers, yesterdey, Judge Patterthe fourth story window. He was killed.

In Supreme Court Channbers, yesterday, Judge Patterson granted an order discontinuing the action of hir Bache Cumard against Charles G. Francklyn. The order of arrest upon which the defendant has been held under \$1.0.0.00 ball, was also vacated. The matter has been set the court of the country of the country

been section. Charles Daly, a driver for Joseph Stapleton, contractor, was beating a horse on Monday, and his employer orders him to stop, They got late a quarrel, and charles on research Daly a skull with a piece of word Stapleton is under arrest. Daly a suit nucreon state mean was taken in the Freedylerian Ricopial last night.

PRICE TWO CENTS. A BIG BOOM FOR THE FAIR.

NEW YORK SHOWS WHAT SHE CAN DO WHEN STARTED.

The Brewers Pay Up, and the Standard Oil Company, Jay Gould, Western Union, and the Elevated Mailronds Belp to Swell the Subscription-Two More Such Days Would Complete the Quarantee Fund, with Mali a Million to Spare.

New York is fully aroused at last. The \$5,000,000 Guarantee Fund had such a boom vesterday as it has never experienced since the pooks were opened, and \$611,259 poured into the fund from all sources. It seemed as if a concerted move had been made on all sides to show what New York could do when she fairly got to work. The brewers' subscriptions came in to the amount of \$362,767, and the Standard Oil Company reported, through its President, a subscription of \$100,000. Jay Gould subscribed personally \$25,000, and put the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Manhattan Elevated Railway each down for a like amount. The grand total now foots up \$4,829,527, and it would only take two such days as yesterday to send the amount of subscription past the goal with a rush.

The Committee on Legislation of the World's Fair in New York in 1892 yesterday issued a proclamation to the United States of America. The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney is Vice-Chairman, and W. E. D. Stokes Secretary. The proclamation begins by calling attention to the three public meetings held in Providence, New Orleans, and Milwaukee, to elicit an opinion as to the best place for the Fair in 1892, at which meetings Washington, the capitol of the coun-try, New York, its chief city and seaport, and Chicago and St. Louis, its two great central cities, had their advocates. In each of these meetings Chicago had solicited beforehand the consideration of the question and had spent weeks on the ground in obtaining pledges for

Chicago before the meetings were held.

One of these meetings was at Providence on Oct. 8 and 15 last, and though Chicago sent her most eloquent advocate and leading citizen, the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, decision was given in favor of New York. At the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and Industry meetings on Oct. 31 and Nov. 13, though the membership of the Chamber was 400, but 75 attended, and the vote was in favor of Chicago by a majority of five. The meetings were brought about by the managers, solicitors, and agents of the Illinois Central Rails road and the Pullman Car Company who came from Chicago and "crowded" the meeting, By these means as well as by the efforts of the business men of Chicago with their correspondents at New Orleans, who had been working for many weeks and obtaining pledges of votes in advance of the arguments, the result was obtained.

At the New Orleans meeting on Nov. 18 teles grams were received, the proclamation continues, from Gov. Hill, ex-President Cleveland, Gen. Sherman, Chauncey M. Depew. ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. Roswell P. Flower, Erase tus Wiman, Francis B. Thurber, and others of the bankers and merchants of this city. Mr. Depew's telegram expresses well the New York sentiment. It is as follows: To the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Lenistana

Mr. Stokes of our committee has prepared and sent Mr. Stokes of our committee has prepared and sent you an argument, which I trust will be read, and to it it beg to add: That New York is the metropolis of the North American continent is undisputed. If a World's Fair for Englayd were held in Manchester or Birmings ham, for France in Lyons, for Italy in Venice, it would be local and national. The world would recognize it as international only at London or Paris or Rome. New York has selected the site, will raise the money, has the accommodations and is the one city which all Americans as well as all foreigners would eelect to visit if illusted in their travels to one great centre, and New York wants the fair.

Americans as well as all foreigners would easier, and New York wants the fair.

New York has more Southerners than almost any city of the South. More Western men than almost any city of the South. More Western men than almost any city of the West. More Yankees than Heston. More Irah than Dublin. More Germans than any city in Germany ousside of Berlin. New York and London are the cessmospoiltan centres of the world. Other cities argue that the Yair will help them and their tributary territory. New York recognizes the growth greatness, and yigor of Chicago and St. Louis and would enserrally join in national or international Exhibitions for their benefit, but it is submitted that an exhibit of the world's progress and development, which to be a fitting celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus must surpass all previous displays of arts and industries, cannot be a local subject for local competitions. It must begin where its inless the content of the discovery of arts and industries, cannot be a local subject for local competitions. It must begin where its inless the content of the discovery of a subject to the content of the discovery of a subject to the content of the discovery of a subject to the content of the discovery of a subject to the content of the discovery of the discovery of a subject to the content of the discovery of the discovery of a subject to the content of the discovery of the discover r local competitions. It must begin where its inless stional character will be understood by all the down unners of the earth and where the whole country ill share in the benefits of its surprising success.

Thomas C. Piatt telegraphed: If the fair is to be international, New York is the only place where it can beheld. I am sure that the mer-hants of New Orleans—the second port of the country—will support New York, for we are in earnest in secur-ing the location.

"We ask no pledges or promises, and make no appeal to local prejudices," say the Committee on Legislation.

"New York locks at the Exposition in its serious aspects. We do not follow Chicago in planning a great business advertisement and a great speculation by the aid of the United States Government, for a boom in property and in business, in which poor men are to have plenty of work, with high pay, and every boarding house keeper is to reap a huge harvest and become a millionaire. Nor do we bring the question into politics and trada votes for Congressmen who will favor us; now do we seek by personal and business solicitation to obtain pledges and promises of the votes in Congress which will decide the location.

bring the question into pointers and traus votes for Congressmen who will favor use now do we seek by personal and business solicitation to obtain piedges and promises of the votes in Congress which will decide the location.

"Nor does New York issue \$10 subscription interest of 20 cents eden, or give them away and then count them up at their face value as cash subscriptions, when in some cases they have only the 20 cents, and in other cases the name only willout a cent. Even in that way, the boasted subscription of ten militons has condicted as the controlled of the militons has condicted to their profuse 'preliminary expenses'—outertainments and employment of orators. She, the centre of the Continent knows that she can borrow the money in New York, the great financial and commercial metropolis which has so often proved a staff to her; and we will gladly lend it to her. for her cription books are closed to the public. The list has never been publised in her newspapers as ours are daily. The controversion among her real estate speculators over a site with great violence.

"On the contrary in New York the whole estimated liberance of business for the year of the Exposition does not exceed an average of two weeks of our ordinary business. New York is not at all captivated with the expectation of peaunitary profit. There is no such class here as the leading and wealthy men of Chicago. Our wealthy citizens are most of them retired from native business, and whe world. It will estimate the profit of the country, or if if alia, a diagrace, not only to the country, or if if alia, a diagrace, not only to the country, or if if alia, a diagrace, not only to the country, or if if alia, a diagrace, not only to the country, or if if alia, a diagrace, not only to the country, or if if alia, a diagrace, not only to the country, which he appending the president merits of the New York it among the nations of the earth. When the peace of the nation of the earth. When the profit he whole country, and we go before Congress without